

Benton Daily Empire.

DAVID CLARK, EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.

Thursday Evening, June 29, 1859.

Democratic State Ticket.

FOR GOVERNOR.

RUFUS P. RANNEY, of Cayuga County.
LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

WILLIAM H. SAFFORD, of Ross County.
JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT.

HENRY C. WHITMAN, of Fairfield Co.
AUDITOR OF STATE.

G. VOLNEY DURKEE, of Miami County.
TREASURER OF STATE.

WILLIAM BUSCHNELL, of Highland Co.
SECRETARY OF STATE.

JACOB REINHARD, of Franklin County.
BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS.

JAMES TOMLINSON, of Washington Co.
COMMON SCHOOL COMMISSIONER.

W. L. BENNETT, of Harrison Co.

— on every Page 2d.

For License, Telegraph, and other
notices of interest and information, see
First and Fourth Pages.

Effects of War on Trade.

There is a strong impression among merchants and business men generally, that the present war will be a great benefit to the trade of this country. They perceive that it will raise the price of grain and produce, that it evidently draws the capital of Europe to the United States, and hence they conclude that it will be easier here. Never

was there a greater mistake. The prospec-

tion is inseparably connected with that of emigration. The Constitution of our country, section first, declares: "All those who are citizens, resident of this State, being eighteen years of age, under the age of forty-five years, shall be enrolled in the militia, and perform military duty in such manner not incompatible with the Constitution and laws of the United States, as may be prescribed by law."

The Constitution of the United States, article second, eighth section, authorizes Congress—

"To provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union; suppress insurrections and repel invasions;

"To provide for organizing, arming and disciplining the militia, and for governing such part of them as may be employed in the service of the United States; reserving to the States respectively, the appointments of the officers, and the authority of training the militia according to the discipline prescribed by Congress."

In the case of the present war, we get a larger sum for what we export to Europe, but we pay a greater price for our imports. We sell our grain for more, but we also give more for our manufactured goods. In Europe hundreds of thousands of men, who were, in time of peace, busily engaged in tilling the soil, are now employed upon the battle-fields as well as in Europe.

Their farms are uncultivated, their n, and hence much less grain than there was last year—

and by those citizens who remain at home will not be less, while that of those in the army will be greater. Besides

hundreds of thousands of dollars worth of provisions and bread stuffs will be destroyed by the ordinary casualties of war, by the conflagration of store-houses, the destruction of grain and crops, and by waste and ex-

travagance. In the country which is the scene of bloodshed, the soil was not cultivated at all, or if it was, it is already ravaged by the opposing armies. So that, take the world over, while the demand is much greater, the supply is much less; and the natural result is that breadstuffs are much higher than in time of peace. So far the war is beneficial to the farmer and in some measure to this, a grain-producing country.

But let us look a little farther along and we will find that while wheat and corn add value in price, manufactured goods and all other necessities and luxuries of life advance in like proportion. When provisions become dear, the expenses of the artisans in the large manufactories of England and France are so much higher they must have higher wages or they cannot live. The capitalist having to pay more for labor, must increase the price of his goods or he cannot sustain himself. When those goods are imported to this country, we are compelled to pay the advance price he has placed upon them. And so the increased amount of capital we have received from Europe, on account of the advanced price of breadstuffs, goes back again to make up for the increased expense of imports. It returns in the same channel, and we are no better off than before.

The amount of money expended in a war is so much capital lost to the world, and every country must pay its allotted share thereof.

Letter from Senator Pugh to Mr. Hofer, in Relation to the Rights and Liabilities of Naturalized Americans.

CINCINNATI, June 21, 1859.

DEAR SIR: I have read your letter to General Cass, together with his answer and your comments in the Volksprediger of the 18th instant. The question is not entirely new to me; I had occasion to examine it last winter, and endeavored to bring it before the Senate by a resolution, adopted on the second of February, requesting copies of the correspondence between our government and the government of Prussia upon that subject. Those copies were not furnished, however, while the Senate remained in session, probably because the negotiations with Prussia were still fluid.

If General Cass intends what you seem to suppose, namely, that every native of Prussia, or Austria, or France, enrolled in the reserve or militia, (Landwehr) and thus rendered liable to military duty, notwithstanding his naturalization under our laws, I agree that the opinion is altogether untenable. It is of no importance (as I view the question) whether the return of a naturalized citizen to Prussia, or Austria, or France, be voluntary or involuntary, because if he is a subject to military duty—as is a debt or obligation not discharged by naturalization in the United States—such duty, as well as incurred in a case of lawful return, impresses captivity, or impairs, may, it can be asserted within the dominion of a neutral power, or even (by means of a treaty of extradition) in our own midst.

I am satisfied that no such duty remains, or can be recognized by the United States for one moment after naturalization. But in a particular place does not necessarily compel allegiance to the sovereignty of that place; for this child of American parents although born in a foreign country, does not require naturalization by our laws. He is a citizen of the United States from the time of his birth, as fully as if born here.

Residence in any country, so long as it continues, will subject the party resident to the law of that country, and we presume residence ordinarily, from the mere fact of birth. But this presumption, rebutted, and somewhat overthrown, by a change of residence, accompanied by a change of the nation, the party to extricate himself. A man born in Prussia, therefore, who has become a citizen of the United States, and taken the oath of naturalization is no longer a subject of the King of Prussia in any sense or to any extent whatever. He never can become a Prussian subject, in fact, unless by removing to Prussia, and obtaining a new, fixed permanent residence there.

It is only necessary to read our Naturalization Law to be convinced of this. The Indianapolis Journal of Monday says:

"The farmers are in the midst of their wheat harvest. Reapers, mowers and sickles are actively at work. The yield for quality will be unprecedented, and for quantity also. The farmers are rejoicing over their prospects, and well they may, as they have not had good crops for several years."

CHAS. E. CLARKE, REAL ESTATE

AND
GENERAL AGENT.

WILL buy and sell on Commission Real

Estates, mortgages, &c.; make collections and negotiate for real estate loans. Will locate Land, Warrants, Insurance Policies, &c., for Agents and Companies, and do a general agency and commission business.

No charge unless we say so.

Office with T. J. Smith, Esq.
Clegg's Building, Third street.

To Manufacturers,

FOR SALE, at a great bargain, a large

brick building, in this city, with fine rooms, for manufacturing purposes, and very suitable for a manufactory, or the manufacture of agricultural implements.

CHARLES E. CLARKE,
Clegg's Building, 3d street.

To Capitalists.

A HANDSOME two-story brick

dwelling house, built in 1858, on the

west side of Main street, between Second

and Third, up stairs.

CHARLES E. CLARKE,
P. W. INGRAM, Secy.

HARTFORD, CONN.

City Fire Insurance

COMPANY OF HARTFORD, CONN.

Paid in Capital, \$250,000

Surplus, 58,281

Assets, January 1st, 1859. \$308,281

This Company has complied with the laws of the state in all respects, and is in full force.

C. G. WAIT, Pres't. C. E. CLARKE, Sec'y.

Western Branch Office, Chicago, Ill.

W. H. MORSE, Ass't. Sec'y.

S. H. PRICE, Ass't. Gen'l. Agent, in Chicago.

For information and a detailed statement of the history of the Company and Policies of Insurance, apply to

DAVE & CUPPY,
Agents for Dayton and vicinity.

McHugh & Clark, 2d street.

China Vases,
do FIGURES,
do MOTTO CUPS,
do BA & QUB HOLDERS,
do MINT CINAMON,
do Toys of all kinds and prices.
JOHN HECKLER, REMLEY & MAXTONS.

Fax Mill for Sale.

THE large mill built by the Dayton Fax Co., with 5 acres of ground, is offered for sale.

It has all the machinery necessary for doing a large business, complete and in good order. The mill is in full operation, and will be sold with all the fixtures, tools, &c., and all the property on application to

CHARLES E. CLARKE,
Real Estate Agent, 3d street.

OUT LOT.

FINE Lot on the Hill, containing

1/2 acre, recently situated, will be sold cheap, on application to

CHARLES E. CLARKE,
Real Estate Agent, 3d street.

CITY PROFESSIONALS:

A handsomely furnished Residence on 5th St., between Main and Linton, 2 story brick, well furnished and handsomely improved yard, pay monthly.

CHARLES E. CLARKE,
Real Estate Agent, 3d street.

Farms.

CLEARLY, therefore, each male citizen of Ohio, between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years, is liable to perform military duty, and is to be enrolled for that purpose, until a duly called forth in pursuance of law, and measured into actual service, he is not a soldier of the United States—is not subject to the President of the United States, nor Commander-in-Chief of the army, and cannot be tried by a Court martial for any offense against the United States, whether it is desertion, or disobedience, or something else.

The fourth amendment of the Federal Constitution secures this:

No person shall be held to answer for a capital or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a Grand Jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the militia, when in actual service in time of war or in a rebellion or insurrection.

This is a distinction wide and manifest, between liability to service and actual service.

It is not, however, a distinction which General Cass means to observe. If a native of Prussia, for instance, should leave that country, between the ages of eighteen and thirty, without having served in the army, or before the age of eighteen, no military service can be expected from him by the government of Prussia after his naturalization here; but if he actually began his service in the army, and afterward deserted, before the period of the three years had expired, naturalization will not relieve him from the "penalties" of such desertion. Those penalties may, under the law of Prussia, consist of military service, or fine, or imprisonment, but they are not committed before naturalization, and not an acknowledgment of any allegiance or fidelity whatever. I understand this to be what General Cass means, and it is in accordance with the language of Governor Marcy (whom Secretary of State) in the case of Taussig.

"Having been once subject in the municipal laws of Austria, and while under her jurisdiction violated these laws, her withdrawal from that jurisdiction and acquiring a different nationality, would not exempt him from their operation, whenever he again chose to place himself under them. Every nation, whenever its laws are violated by any one owing due respect to them, whether he be a citizen or a stranger, has a right to inflict the penalties incurred upon the transgressor, if found within its jurisdiction." This is not, however, a rule of law, but a maxim of international law, and it is in accordance with the principles of justice, and of common sense, that a nation which has violated the laws of another nation, or of a neutral power, should be liable to the penalties of that nation, and not to those of the nation which has violated its laws.

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